

observed on the ventral surface of the body of another specimen.

This is the first record of this species from North-Eastern states.

Family SCIENCIDAE

**Lygosoma courcyanum** Annandale.

Specimens examined: 1 ex, INDIA: Meghalaya, Khasi Hills, Mawphlang, 21.9.1973, Coll. A. K. Ghosh.

Remarks: Distance between the end of the snout and forelimb contained 2 times in the distance between axilla and groin. Prefrontal not in contact with one another. 70 scales down the middle of the back. Limbs short, far apart when adpressed. Total length from snout to vent 54 mm, tail 36 mm. This specimen has an abnormal foot with only a single free digit. The other digits are not differentiated and the sole ends in a conical mass.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA,  
EASTERN REGIONAL STATION,  
SHILLONG-793 003,  
September 4, 1981.

Family AGAMIDAE

**Ptyctolaemus gularis** Peters.

This species is abundant in Shillong. Males of this species are capable of remarkable colour display. During breeding season, sexual dimorphism is clearly shown by males by the fully extended throat with its conspicuous blue colour. A pale yellow (with a greenish tinge) longitudinal stripe, along the lateral sides on either side, commencing from a little behind the tympanum and extending to one third of the body is very distinct during this time.

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R. MATHEW

REFERENCE

SMITH, M. A. (1935): *The Fauna of British India, including Ceylon and Burma. Reptilia & Amphibia, Vol. II. Sauria.* Taylor & Francis, London.

20. RAT SNAKE SEIZING BABY MUNTJAC

Some women workers on my Coffee Plantation near Manantody, Kerala hearing a young animal crying in distress, found on investigation that a Rat Snake had seized a baby Muntjac. The snake was coiled around the victim, seeing the workers it released its hold

and moved off, but the little Muntjac was dead when picked up.

Rat Snakes are quite common on the Plantation and probably live on birds and rats this is the first occasion I have known of a Rat Snake seizing a small deer for its prey.

BISSAL MUNTI,  
MYSORE- 570 001,  
June 24, 1981.

E. J. VAN INGEN